Cupidity has sent

ry man is now suffering to a greater or less esta

In the first place, banks aggregate the surples wall of individuals, attracting capital from country and village, and concentrate it in the sand cities—the manifest loss of the places thus deprived of and the injury of their trade. To explain: If A, I

to our district, except in the way of dividends to the

taxes. Here are two wrongs. Next, the issues of the

banks drive specie from circulation, and in its place substitute paper money. A redundant paper curren-cy stimulates prices, begets speculation and extrava-

gauce—the precious metals are wrought into per-sonal and household ornaments—and a fictitious state of things is induced. Affairs may continue

develop itself with a virulence that cannot be reme died, and crash goes the whole system, involving

the entire country in ruin. Men inquire the course of the revulsion, and are answered, "undue expan-

people." Now, who can have confidence in banks that care only for themselves! To make money for division among stockholders is the only qualifi-

cation looked for in their officers and the highest recommendation to owners. And who gets the use

of bank facilities? Simple discount borrowers are

not the class out of whom money can be made Speculators, using fifty of a hundred thousand del

ers per year, are the kind of customers they seek

It is true, they will loan A or B one or five hun

dred dollars now and then to keep down clamo

but this is the exception, not the rule. This is mod

ern banking, and this system, we charge, it is tha

has been the main instrument in precipitating the present financial troubles. To show that this con

usion is not mere guess work, it is stated by the

Washington Union, from a Treasury Report made

by Mr. Woo bury to the Senate in 1841, that the

losses to the people of the United States from bank

failures, loss of capital, destroyed notes, counterfeits

fluctuations in prices, and government losses by the

Bank of the United States, from the beginning of

the government until 1841, were four hundred ten

and a half million dollars. Let us add to this the

losses by the present crisis, in the depreciation of

the value of real estate, cotton, farm produce, stocks

bank bills, and all other things, and the amout will

not be less than three hundred and fifty millions.

Add this amount to former losses resulting from pa

per-money banks, and it makes \$765,471,497.

This is probably below, rather than above, the true

amount. To this should be added the loss and suf

fering of the thousands of the poor and need

thrown out of employment by bank failures, which

What an aggregate of losses and suffering fro

banks! And yet, so infatuated are people, that they

cannot be brought to see that the banking system

is answerable for all these evils! Let specie be

come the basis of values, as it nominally is, and

o such results can follow. A plantation worth ter

thousand dollars would then be worth that amount

whether sold by the owner or sold by the sheriff;

cotton would not then fall three and four cents pe

banks; nor would speculators and eapitalists thrive

Let the Legislature enter upon reform. Let the

people demand it. This may easily and gradually

be effected, by providing against issues of bills

less denominations than twenty or twenty-five dol-

lare, as proposed by the Charleston News, Gire

the banks one year to eatl in their fives; one for

their tens; and atterwards let no bill less than twen-

ty or twenty-five dollars be insued. Enact penal-

ties against illegitimate banking-in short, let the

hard-money system, as far as possible, be introduc-

ad and our State will be in as healthy a condition

in the midst of panic as is now the government of

Nor is this course thoughtlessly recommended

or unfounded upon cogent reasoning. The presen

pagie is but the forerunner of snother-perhaps no

equally disastrone, but certainly one that will pro-

J. D. Ashmore, Comptroller General, in his

report for 1855, called the attention of the Legisla-

ture to the state of the milroad debt of this country

the bonds for which are held in Europe. This

bonded debt is estimated by him (and under-estima-

ted by nearly one hundred millions) at two hundred

nillions dullars, besides an indebtedness by the

lloss more -miking a grand aggregate of four or

five hundred millions of dollars to be discharged in

the next ten or fifteen years. To use his own lan-

met? There is scarcely a railroad company in the United States that has accumulated the first dollar as a found towards the redemption of their bonds;

nor do they seem to contemplate it. What, then

nor do they seem to contemplate it. What, then, is to be the consequence, if no timely provision is made for the payment of their bonds? Will not the bondholders become the owners of the roads? Will not the stockholders, who have borne the burtlens of building the roads, lose every dollar of their money? And will not the whole country and all its interests be sorrly embarrassed and distressed?

In view of these facts the present lesson should

not be lost upon the future. And it becomes the

Legislature to prepare for the events thus faithfully

KANSSE ELECTION, &c .-- The Mercury has re-

ceived reliable information about the recent Kansas

election from a friend just returned from that Ter-

ritory. Parrott, Freesoiler, is elected for Congress

bothern men declined voting for Rausom, because,

as former Governor of Michigan, he had given ut-

terance to Freesoil sentiments. The election will

gal voters were introduced from Nebraska. The

Legislature is largely Democratic-both branches

having Democratic majorities. Of this State J.

P. Carr has been elected to the Senate, John P.

Miller Representative, and J. H. Ashby a Magis-

the Mercury, is, that the Convention will not sub-

ANOTHER DRED SCOTT DECISION!-The Bos-

ton Journal says that a case was lately decided in

the Superior Court, (Judge Abbott,) where a negro

was refused admission to a certain part of a theatre,

and a suit was brought to test the right of a man-

ager to impose this restriction, which held that mana-gers had the right to prescribe to what part of a house colored pursons might be admitted!

mit the Constitution to the people.

toreshadowed by the Comptroller General.

thirty-one States of two hundred and sixteen

the United States.

off the products of sunbrowned industry.

cannot be estimated by dollars and cents.

sion by the banks and want of confidence in

thus for ten or twenty years, when the

ANNIVERSARY ORATION.

The Anniversary Oration of the Calhoun Literariday night, 30th instant, 7 P. M., by Mr. Jones B. SARDERS, of Colleton. The public are respect.

RESOVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Trestees of the Reidville High Schools re the subscribers to meet at Reidville, on the of November, to consider the principles propos to be incorporated into the charter; and they al and the injury of their trade. To explain: If A, B, C, and D, of Sparinburg District, have each tenthousand dollars ready money, they can afford to lean it out to their neighbors, on good scenary, for intervals, to help and simulate trade and industry. But suppose they lock this capital up in bank shares—it goes to Columbia or Charleston, and is wielded in operations that bring no direct advantage ould inform them that the first instalment of third is now due, and would request them to w it over to Dr. John C. Oeland, the Treasurer oon as convenient. Oct 29 36 2t

THE PLOWER QUEEN.

the notice of President Tucker it will be see at the musical festival of the Flower Queen will sated at the Female College during Court Those who were present on the first occathe last the misfortune to be absent then lost a giving a proportionate addition to the representation of the lost rest rurely afforded, and should repair the loss of the low country in the Legislature founded on the west rurely afforded, and should repair the loss with this opportunity. Besides the excellence of the execution and the personal attractions, the pro-Induce a jam.

FISH BREAKFAST.

The gentlemanly proprietor of the Mansion House tended we of the Spartan an invitation to we had the pleasure of feasting on as fine a specithe-way, this house is now in fine order-near clean, comfortable, and private; and those wh wish a home, without the constraints of a private hoarding house, and yet destitute of the bustle of a more public hotel, will find its appointments most auitable. We commen i it to liberal patronage.

CHINA STORE, &C.

Among our advertisements will be found or from the large China House of H. C. Nichols, Co. lumbia. We know this establishment, and that th assortment is by far the largest and most complete in the State. Mr. Nichols is a direct importer. and therefore has the latest patterns of all wares manufactured. He is also abundantly supplied with every article in the housekeeping line-and many a notion that housekeep rs would have to inquire the use of. Besides all this, he is accommodating wells cheap-and only wishes purchasers to call be convinced of the truth of all we have said. Remember, reader, when you go down to the Fair or Legislature, to drop in next door to the Commer

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SIRUP.

Dr. P. M. Wallace, of Wallace Factory, in forms us that he has been highly successful in grow ing and manufacturing sirup from this plant. II took ith acre of poor land, on a north hill-side, (re garded as an unfavorable location,) and cultivated it the same as corn, but allowing all suckers to grow, and made thirty-five gallons of good thick olasses, superior, he thinks, to the ordinary merchantable article, besides forty gallons vinegar sharp and well-flavored. Dr. Wallace is liberal with his success, and is distributing the seed among Hila neighbors-and will continue so to do while he that any to spare. He is satisfied that this sugar cane is a blessing to the poor especially, and is determined that they shall have the means of testing it for themselves another seas n free of expense for

CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE We think it not amiss to speak of the mode by which the Legislature liquidates the contingent accounts of newspapers against the State, and invite as a common grievance calling for a common reme dy. As to the accounts of the Governor and Ad jutant General, there are within the control o the former, and are promptly discharged on presenintion. But we refer to those growing out of adverouts inserted by order of court, clerks, mana gers of elections, &c., which are rarely paid by the Legislature, unless upon heavy deduction. We have published election notices for managers, orders for extra courts, orders for special elections for Distriet officers, and our accounts have been kindly thrown out by the Committees on Contingent Accounts in the Legislature! Why is this? Has a judge no authority to call an extra court? Is it made the duty of a clerk to order a special election through a gazette, but with the privilege of paying the expenses himself? We shall again try to get our claims allowed, and if we fail, we shall be constrained to believe it not true that governments are willing to pay all just debts on presentation. We enough that legislative bodies assume to prescribe what we shall charge for our work, without withholding the pittanee when honestly

DISTRICT BOARDS.

Grand Juries sometimes delight in the recome dation of impracticable reforms, and sometimes travel Seyond their legitimate sphere in doing so. But we call to their attention a matter clearly within the range of their inquiry, and hope it will be urged by them upon the attention of the Legislature. It is known that each of the District Boards has

a secretary and treasurer, chosen from the members, to receive and disburse the public money, for the doing which such officer receives live per centum. Thus we have four treasurers, scattered in different parts of the District, and not easily accessible to those laving claims to liquidate. Now, without aswigning other reasons, (which might rendily be done,) we submit that one general treasurer for all the Boards, duly elected by the Legislature, Univing specified office days at the Court House, as any other officer, would be a great convenience to the people, and be highly advantageous to the State. There are annually expended by the four Boards not less than ten thousand dollars, and five per cent. on this amount would pay any man very well for the time and labor consumed in its safe-keeping muli disburaement. Of course such officer should be under bond and ample security. We comme this thought to the members of the Legislature as over Ransom, Democrat. It is stated that many well as the members of the grand jury.

LATE ELECTIONS.

Omo .- Seventy-two counties give Chase 2,027 majority. The Legislature, it is thought, is Demolows .- Fifty-six counties leave Black Republi-

canism ahead by 2,600. MINNESOTA .- Thirty-three counties give Sibley

Democratic candidate for Governor, 1,700 majority -the four counties to be heard from will probably increase lie vote.

LAURENS PRESESTERIAN COLLEGE .- At a meet ing of the Trustees of the Laurens Presbytering College, held last week, the Faculty was elected, as follows: Rev. Dr. Buist, President; Revs. Messrs. Wills and Holmes, Professors; and Mrs. Vernon,

The sixty-eighth anniversary of that noble chari-

We (the senior of the fame(an) profess on selves to be of that number, without committing the paper to our views or mealting for our justice describe. One bank is an avident was some a surrecountry, to feed and fatter open ar tradition and in-dustrial products. We do not man to fudits a long article on this subject, but purpose only to point out results, as developed by the trials under which eve-

The above extraordinary fact and conclusion are from the Carolina Times. A public minister may an set outside of his diplomatic sphere that ma reader his continuance in office unprofitable to the people to whom accredited or by whom sent. This we do not deny. But that Mr. Wright, in this instance, has been guilty of such an act, is certainly an unwarrantable assumption. An immense gather-ing of evangelical theologians met at the capital of Prussia by desire of the King, to deliberate on reliour and moral reforms. Mr. Wright, amon, many other visitors, was present -per inps by invitation, but most likely from curiosity and sympathy He was ca'led on for a speech-made gave high satisfaction, and expressly disclaim doing. Where is the barm-or how is he change lous to consure? Suppose be had gone to a Pro testant church-a dance-a dinner-the theatre or anywhere-does it follow that those fanation opposed to such gatherings would have ground to grave complaint to the President, and be justified in demanding his removal? Absurd! The case it hand is equally so. Our government and its rep resentatives have no cognisance of religion in an way. And its officers may consult their persons inclinations, we opine, in attending a Roman, Evan gelical, or pagan temple, without public censure of charge of outraging the rights of religionists of on posite views. Rumanist journals are too imperi nent. Ten thousand wrongs may be inflicted ay on Protestant consciences, and ten thousand priv leges be denied, and yet your Tablets and Truth Tellers affirm all to be right, or maintain gratified si lence. For instance, the Presidents of the United States may have their courtesy tested by invitation to be present at the annual awards of premiums a Jesuit Colleges-thus giving celat and celebrity Catholic educational establishments -and it is very right, and no Protestant can chiep under penalty of being assailed as illiberal; but should the Executive r a small foreign minister thus smile on heresypresto, the rights of Roman Catholics are assailed and the faithful are trumpeted to a defence! If Mr Wright is to be removed for making a speech be fore the Evangelical Conference, we shall deman the removal of President Buchanan for being pres ent at the last Commencement of Georgetown Ro man Catholic Jesuit College and making speeches

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. A few weeks ago we had occasion to notice an nmend the soundness of certain resolution adopted by the Democracy of Philadelphia prior to going into the recent election for Governor and other State officers in Pennsylvania. That election is now over. Wilmot was the candidate of Black Republicanism, Packer was the choice of the Denocracy, and Hozlehurst was united on by the Na tives. The result in figures is not definitely known but suffice it to say, that the friends of Gen. Packer claim the result in his favor by a plurality of for ty thousand - beating both the opposition candidates by a decisive majority. As a general index of the State we may instance Philadelphia city, where the questions at issue between the North and South were met with a squareness and honesty gladden ing to the heart of a Southerner-no equirocation South-in short, no inducement to interweave fed eral issues to bood wink the South with an idea of eral issues to hood-wink the South with an idea of their services. The Grand Jury have no doubt soundness having no existence. In that city the print their services. The Grand Jury have no doubt but that such an alteration of the law would in ura ections ever made by Mr. Calhoun as resulting

the State by himself and friends, by the following vot :: Packer, Dem., 27,147; Wilmot, Black Republican, 9,629; Hazlehurst, K. N., 13,815-leaving Packer a clear majority of 3,693 over the combined fanaticism for negroes and natives. And this is no less true of the whole State than of the metro- plained of. politan city.

The New York Journal of Commerce, a pap of high character in statemanship, finance, and rigid analysis of passing events, holds the following language on the result of this election:

The result of the election may be called a the ough and emphatic cudorsement of Mr. Bucha-nan's administration, his New Haven letter, and the Dred Scott decision, and a decided affirmation that the people of Pennsylvania do not repent the way they voted last fall. The large Democrati The large Democrati gain seems further to show that but for the lavisle employment of the Kansas fund in the Presidentia election, the vote for Mr. Fremont would probably have been nearer what it now is for Wilmot, and Mr. Buchanan's majority would have been much larger.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says of the

"This is no ordinary triumph. The whole cour try was looking to the re-ult in Pennsylvania. Th letory of last year was attributed to fraud and deception, and not to those feelings of reverence and regard for the constitution which so emphatically characterize the democracy of the Old Keystone State. But the present triumph is a full and entire endorsement of that of 1856, and places the Pennsylvania democracy on a solid platform, which can-not be misunderstood or misinterpreted. The black republican party is besten on the broad issue made by their own State convention, and championed b their most gifted and intelligent leader. The know nothing organization is rebuked, and that in a signal and crashing manner, and the election of the demo the constitution, the rights of the States, and the sanctity of religious sentiments."

The success is most gratifying, because in certain puarters somewhat unexpected. It insures the as sendency of correct principles not only in the Executive, but also in the legislative department of the State government-both branches of which, for the first time in many years - are thoroughly bento cratic. We say most heartily, well done, freemen Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA MARKET, Oct. 24.—The sales of cut ton for the week were scarcely 100 bales, at ex tremes of 11 a 114. Corn-old 95 a 1.00; new 8. Peas 95 a 1.00. Flour \$5.50 a \$7 for extra

The London Times says it will cost five hundre illion dollars to put down the insurrection in Indi The American mare Prioress had won the Czare be contested, on the ground that large bodies of ille-

> The decline in cotton in New Orleans, up to 17th instant, from the highest point of the season, was seven cents per pound. The extremo outside figure on the 23d was 10 cents.

Brigham Young declares that he will burn Sa trate of one of the counties. The impression, says Lake City before he will submit to the demands of The Sentinel says that a bear weighing 200 ounds was killed in the upper part of Barnwa District a few days ago.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of in est to 7 per cent, to stop the drain of gold. Con We notice that it is expected that a Mr. Wilson may make a balloon ascension in Columbia during the State Fair. Those who have never seen may be pleased with this un-practical humbag.

gas |- nothing for your money.

HON. W. W. BOYCE.

Very recently Mr. Boyco made a speech before Very recently Mr. Boyce quade a speech before a portion of his constituents in Yorkville. We have not thought it profitable to publish the report thereof made by the Enquirer, masmuch as the political elements are quieting, and notes of strife are rurely heard. It is true that a jongthened bay frequently comes from the seaboard, with a reverberated answer from the mountnins; but the highits of the animals teach as that no game is afoot, and therefore we are not disposed to wake the sleeping achoes and encounter orduces labor to no purpose. Mr. Boyce concurs in the propriety of acting with the Boyce concurs in the propriety of acting with the Democratic party "under guard of a predent rigihnee," without binding the State to the car of par

ty. We are sure no paper—and but few persons
-in the State ever counselled such a course, and nistake, and set up a man of straw solely for pleasure of demonstrating the case with which it may be knocked down. We looked on the recent discussion between the Mercury, Carolinian, and Advertiser with astonishment. The former illus-trated "the fanaticism of isolation," and put forth the utmost efforts to arrest the State in its onward march to what it regarded inevitable nationality and no explanation of the latter could consince that their purpose was a whit short of what Mr. Boyce calls "the fanaticism of nationality." Yow, as we said above, we do not believe that any person in the State, of considerable influence or po tion, is bent on this iden. Even the Greenville Patriot and Mountaineer, (Maj. Perry we mean s not concluded under this extreme; but stands ready to revolutionize the government whenever Congress shall juterfere with slavery in States. Ter itories, &c., or refuse the admission of a State int the Union on account of slavery. We arew, there fore, that we can discover no purpose or motive in the position of national polities demanding these discussions, apart from the natural inclination of mind in the writers. But if there be nothing it federal politics, as we believe there is not, to who can we refer them but home questions? The vaship of the House of Representatives is likely to devolve on an honored son of South Carolina. The temper of the public mind is favorable to moderate nen for both positions. But this does not suit the "fanaticism of isolation," and hence the disturbing discussions of the past few months. We have entire confidence that whoever may be chosen to the Senate will maintain the sovereignty and dignity of South Carolina, He should be a man prompt in debate, of ripe intelligence, and of unblemialies onor. Such a man-whether leaning to one or other extreme of sentiment-will pursue the path of duty, unseduced by the smiles of power, and unterrified by the denunciations of those who may not approbate his course.

ABBEVILLE GRAND JERY REPORT.

There is a comprehensiveness, carnestness, an perfect looseness" about the following presenton of the grand jury of Abbeville, at the late term which make it nitogether one of the best and rich est things of the season:

est things of the season:

They present the arrangement of the Bar as inconvenient and ill adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. It does not furnish seats enough for the Bar at Abbeville. They observe gentlemen from the adjoining Districts, unless accommoted by members here, without scats. The Grand Jury recommend that the present table be removed, and small tables, large enough for two seats at each, be put in its place, such as are furnished at the Anderson and Laurens Bar.

They also recommend that better seats be provided for the Grand Jury.

They recommend further that the pay of Jarors be increased. The present pay is insufficient to pay their expenses even, not to mention pay for their lost time, &c.

lost time, &c.
They further recommend the multiplication of bridges in the District, as not only unnecessarily in creasing the taxation of the citizens, but as a nui-They further suggest that the law regulations over public roads, Commissioners of Roads, &c., should be so altered as to allow the Commissioners of Roads, &c., pay, say two dollars per day, for their services. The Grand Jury have no doubt

The Grand Jury present, further, the free therefrom, have triumplied over the famous author of the Wilmot proviso, after a thorough can ease of the District as a nulsance—they should be made to leave the State. They corrupt the morals of our slaves, set them had examples of indolence, and infuse into their minds notions leading to in-subordination. This is a matter of greater interest to the State than would lead one unacquainted with our domestic institutions to infer. The legislature should take the subject in band, and make such additional laws as will remedy the evil com-

They further recommend that the statute laws of the State be codified or put in such form that those who desire such information may be able to know something about them.

They further recommend the establishment of

They further recommend the first factor Courts, with such powers as may take conference of all civil causes under fifty dollars, and nisance of all civil causes under lifty dollars, and that their sittings be quartely, and that the practice in the sessions be altered so that no imparance be allowed in all offences of the grade of assault and battery, unless for cause shown.

They further recommend the establishment of

penitentiary in place of the present mode of punish ment, upon such a basis as will compel convicts to their support during their confinement, as well as proper damages to parties injured.

the Legislature to the enormous expenditures contemplated in the erection of the new State House.
We consider this expenditure as extravagant and
unwise, and would recommend that it be curtailed
as much as is consistent with the prosecution of the work according to the original design.

We have not examined the jail as minutely as y isfied that it is a poor boilding and insufficient for the purposes of a jail, and without specifying de-fects except in this general way, would recommend hat the commissioners of public buildings have such repairs and alterations made to it as will make t more secure.

The Grand Jury would further respectfully call

attention of the powers that be to other matters grave importance to the best interests of the ate. The Grand Jury think it unsafe that the State should make any further appropriations to Radroads. They think also that the South Caroll-na College, under its present Faculty, is not fulfiling the design had in view in its organization by the Legislature. The present Faculty have shown themselves utterly incapable of governing the stu-dents, and the Grand Jury are really surprised that the Trustees should have replaced them in their College be placed under the control of a Faculty capable of governing it, that the annual appropriations thereto be with held. In our opinion der its present management it is a nuisance

REPEAL OF THE CA. SA LAW .- The grand jury of Gordon county, Georgia, in view of the finance deficulties of the country, depreciation of property, &c., recommend the repeal of the ca. sa. law. Would not it be wise in our Legislature to suspend this writ for a given period, so that the people may have some hope of saving their property from the rapacity of banks and ereditors? If banks can violate the condition of their charters and are protected from the people, we think the people should be proteeted from the banks.

The Committee from the merchants of New York, which went to Albany to request the Governor to convene the Legislature in Extra Session, to nor to convene the Legislature in Extra Session, to relieve the banks from the penalties of the law for suspending specie payments, have been unsuccess-ful in their effort—the Governor holding that the decision of the judges affords all the relief the Legature could provide. They having decided not enforce summary process for the suspension.

The Columbia South Carolinian learns by a des patch from Wilmington that John Gray Bynum, Esq., formerly a resident of Rutherfordton, North Carolina, died at Wilmington en the 17th instant.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21, 1857. OF THE CARVEINA BRARTAN: It is so common for travellers to suppose what they see and hear will interest readers at home in quietude, they almost invariably "set to" writing. I did promise you to "remember the Sparinn," but it is exceedingly difficult for one to be composed on a milroad dash so as to arrange a thought.

dash so as to arrange a thought.

It took us (Mr. H. in company) from seven o'clock Monday morning Sotil four this (Wednesday) morning to reach this place. And had it not been our had fottune to be annoyed by a poor in toxicated boy in the care, during our long tedious ride from Charlotte on the night train, nothing might have been noticed. Of how painful to see a youth, when the fond hopes of a father should be in development, fixing his destiny by drinking death by the half pint. I have seen physical blindness, but never to be compared to that awful blindness of mind, when a boy, just leaving the nursery, with a mother's tear fresh sued on him, can faugh while the deadly vines coils around his stick. a mother's tear fresh shed on him, can laugh while the deadly viper coils around his vitals. It did seem to me, if any young man, in all this broad spread country, inclined to indulge a glass, could see what I saw last night, he would hurt from him the

This day is held the North Carolina Annua State Fair at this place. So great was the crowd of passengers last night, that the conductor was com pelled to lock the doors of the cars and guard the p'atfrom before he had reached within sixty miles of the city. An extra, or extra trains, brought others

down this morning.

When we arrived at the depot the crowd was lim

nense, with no hope of getting into the hotels.

After long hunting, a little man, with a little horse, to a little carriage, was sugged to conduct us directly to the Institute a for the education of the Deaf, Damb, and Blind. As a matter of course it was not desirable to arouse the Principal at that hour, but necessity will make us willing to forego things not otherwise allowable. But we had only to announce our presence to bring Mr. Cooke, th excellent Principal of the Institution, from his room with a warm heart and firm grip, though his hand might have felt a little cold. For you must emember that this morning was cold enough to make any passenger wish for a good warm fire. Little time could be allowed for repose antid breakfast was announced. I had met with Mr. Cooke and family August was a year ago, in Convention in Staunton, which gave a freedom in the morning meeting at the breakfast table.

A little after eight, the carriage was at the de A little after eight, the carriage was at the door to convey us to the Fair Grounds. Favored with free tickets by the nuthorities, we had the pleasure to took through the entire establishment. The order was much as our Fair in Colombia last year. The number of their horses was semething greater, but I am inclined to think not so fine. I saw nothing which I thought equal to Butler. Durham, Deven and same scale middle account. von, and some grade mich cows were on exhibition. Some fine Devon stock. The swine stalls were not well filled, though some fine Suffolk, and a few other well filled, though some fine Suffolk, and a few other good looking pigs and large hogs. I saw no E-sex. The poultry was fine and varied. I saw apples that would make any body step forward. Fine Belt Pears, and other varieties of fruit appeared. In all that pertained to sirups, jeilies, wines, and even to brandy, North Carolina was at home. Sweet pontoes, Irish potatoes, and all in that line, good leading.

work. In paintings I thought not equal to what I saw in Columbia. I was proud to find that the pupils of the institution were also represented by their shop work. As in ours, they are making brooms and some other things—such as lead-baskets. It was grantlying to find my Iriend and follows there wis Columbia.

keis. It was grainlying to find my friend and follow laborer, Mr Cooke, the Acting Secretary of the Fair, and seems to be truly a working may. On exhibition also I saw a beautiful map of North Carolina, drawn up by him. Also a beautiful wreath of hair, representing the Cooke Family I suppose composed by his dangliners.

After grainlying the eye, in company with Dr. Waddell, principal instructor of the billind, we made our way to the Capitol I was struct with the magnitude of the building. But the exterior is in comparable with the interior. Therein you isnagine the conceptive powers of the mind of the Architect. No description of mine is worthy. The Senate Chamber is truly imposing, as it looks dignity into the heart of a man. But beaugine my feelings, which on the grounds on the south, and in front of this immense pile of well arranged granter, well worthy of this glorious old State. I looked upon the teautiful and venerable state e of our dear Washington, as large as life. Six feet above the surface of the earth, on a beautiful cetagonal monunaent, stands in bronze, an exact copy of the Hondon Statue of 1788, often noticed by the traveller in Richmond. This, in lovely grandeur, fronts the Governor's Marsion, down Fayetteville street, and consequently overlooking the South. The subject of the county whole, when completed, will cost twelve thousand dollars.

The fair being an hand to day has prevented us from paying much attention to the schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind. To morrow we are going through, and hope to be ready to leave for Staunton the distribution of that year a committee of the country. In March of that year a committee of the country.

from paying much attention to the schools for the deaf, dumb, and bind. To morrow we me going through, and hope to be ready to leave for Stanton on Friday; and when there you may hear from me again.

To-day, my heart was made to swell in gratitude to God when meeting in the institution a blind young man by the name of Trult. Ahout two years ago, a poor blind young man called at our institution asking sid to help him on to Georgia. By incurry we ascertained he was from North Carolina. Truly hopeless seemed his case. After consultation, Mr. Henderson gave him some articles of clothing and a little money in his hand. We advised him to return to his own native State, and present himself to Mr. Cooke and Commissioners. Engineering the trule and made his way over every difficulty to Raleigh, and this day I met him in the parlor of the institution, a hopeful and changed man. Of how my heart leaped. We were assured by his teacher that in mathematics he is a genius, and in other studies doing well. When I took his hand the tear rolled down his cheek, while he said "I hard to leave to able to thank you and Mr. Budden.

The form hard harden of that year a committee of the morelants he had a harden of that year a committee of the morelants and bankers of New York informed him that unless he clamged his course, and would agree to their terms, which were that the United Santes Bank should ecese to call on the other banks for thirty days, his course we aid be enounced at the adjourned meeting of the Exchange.

Mr. Biddle, at the last moment, agreed to their terms, in consequence of which the country was immediately relieved. But Mr. Biddle was reckless enough when the thirty days expired, without the slighest necessity, to call for these balances, and give the screw nother turn.

This produced an intense and unexpected pressure, for it was the New York understanding that Mr. Biddle should not again press them without some show of necessity. This pressure he continued the learn rolled down his cheek, while hie said "I had been They would also respectfully call the attention of difficulty to Raleigh, and this day I met him in the

out the land. Several miscrable fmitations have already made their appearance, and whose mission, where they succeed in imposing upon the public will be to sicken and destroy. If any of our readers use the articles, they had better examine carefully and see that the outside wrapper of each be or vial be signed FLEMING BROS. Withou their signature they cannot be genuine. Bros., of Pausburgh, Pa., are the sole Oct 29 36 tf

Mount Blane lately, missing her footing on the ice, fell hundreds of feet, and lodged in a classin far beyond the reach of human aid. If not killed outright, she must die, and there lie till the trump shall call the dead to judgment.

The Grand Jury for Richland in its Presente recommended that free negrues "be restored to the protection and privilege of slavery, as the only means of bettering their condition, and removing at one an evil which must otherwise increase by its own The loss of human life by the sinking of the

Central America is now pretty definitely ascertained. The passenger list embraced 446—crew and officers 101; saved 164; lost 363. Charles Mackay, the popular English song wr

News, arrived in this country in the Asia, at New York, to look around and jot down things of in At the late election in Pennsylvania Paul Leidy

Dem.) was chosen in the 12th District to succeed Mr. Montgomery, deceased, in Congress. The Marquis of Lansdowne has declined the lakedom which was tendered to him by Queen

There seems no lack of eaudidates in Texas for Senatorial bonors. For the unexpired term of Gen. Rusk there are five condidates; for Houston's Gen. Walker informs New Orleans editors that

stored his military chest with \$200,000. The point malediet of rendezvous seems to be somewhere in Texas, when a The King of Prussis was feared to be dying.

These is apparently no individual or asset to unity of these to bring this betterogeneous mass to unity of action in a crisis like the present, as was Albert Gallatin, whilet he fived.

The circulating medicin of the city of New York consists in the timbilities of her banks in the form of deposits and circulation. Their daily loans and discounts increase or diminish these liabilities. At these liabilities are greater or less is money plent or scarce. They constitute the fund out of whice all operations must be performed.

Hunt's filerchants' Magazine contains tables.

all operations must be performed.

Hant's Alerchants' Magazine contains tables of the weekly returns of the banks of the city of New York for the years 1856 and 1857, which furnish a complete riew of their operations. They throw a flood of light on the present state of things. The return for January 3d, 1857, shows \$104,000,000 of liabiflies, with \$11,172,000 in specie.

This varied very little from the returns of the preceding six mouths, and this state of things continued with little change, but with a slight tendency to increased expansion, up to the 15th of August. The greatest expansion was on the 2d of May, when the liabifities were \$108,000,000, with \$12,000,000 of specie. The return of the 15th of August shows \$101,000,000 of liabiflies, and \$11,350,000 of specie. From this a rapid contraction commenced, the liabifities being reduced on the 5th of September to \$8,000,000, with \$10,227,000 of specie. Here the contraction ought to have ceased. The object was to stop the export of specie. That had been done. Exchange on London had fallen, below the point at which specie could be shipped without loss.

Can any nortal man give me a reason or apology why contraction should continue a day after this point had been reached? The banks were then stronger than they had been for two years. But centraction did continue until, on the 3d of October, the liabilities had been reduced to \$76,000,000—thus reducing the circulating medium of New York city from July \$82,700,000—or spwards of 30 per cent. Tremendous! Was the like ever known in the history of banking? I have no hesitation in saying it is the continued contraction of the New York banks since the 5th of September, without the slightest necessity, which has brought about the present disastrons crais.

There was no decided over-trade. There was no speculation, except by a tew houses in sugar.

There was no decided over-trade. There was no spacedation, except by a lew houses in sugar. There was, no doubt, an excess of imports, but no greater than for several years, and the effect of these was wholly cured on the 6th September, by the rate of exchange on London. Why continue contraction further? Was not eighty-eight millions, with ten and a quarter millions of specie, heing? 114 per cent., as sale a proportion as one handred and four millions in January, with eleven millions of specie, or I i per cent on their liabilities?

There is but one answer. The New York banks have been acting under a panic, and that panic they have communicated to others, until there is almost a total less of confidence. The consequences are before us, in the paralysis of all trade from Bangor to New Orleans, the stoppage of banks through a great part of the United States; the stoppage of factorive, the discharge of thousands of produce to market; the ruinous rate of two or three per cent, a month on the strongest paper, a ruinous depreciation in the price of all stocks, and even on the exchange on London. In my whole exercises at

other studies doing well. When I took his hand the tear rolled down his check, while he said "I shall never be able to thank you and Mr. Reuderson for the kindness you did me."

**Cupidity and carry could not resist the neverebbing, successful tide of DR. M'LANE'S Vermifuse and Liver Pills through.

**London houses impradently created an American debt of fifty or sixty millions of dollars, by giving the present of the present of the present. During a period of great overtrade, a few London houses impradently created an American debt of fifty or sixty millions of dollars, by giving the present of the bank from 47 to 63 millions.

There was nothing in that pressure to be compared in severity to the present. It was wholly owing to the unprincipled action of Mr. Biddle.

The pressure of 1837 was wholly unlike the present. During a period of great overtrade, a few London houses impradently created an American debt of fifty or sixty millions of dollars, by giving debt of fifty or sixty millions of dollars, by giving out their acceptances, to be met by other equally neititions bills as they fell due. These houses fell into discredit, and informed their correspondents in America that the whole debt must be liquidated at ence, or they must become bankrupt. This was in March, when no remittances could be made except in specie, which the banks were called upon to furnish. The New York banks went on for something over a month, when they found it impossible to continue. They then suspended, and with them the whole country. There is nothing like it now, as there is no foreign demand for specie.

The question now arises, what is the remedyf what is to be done! Nothing can be plainer. The New York banks must retrace their steps, and speedily, or it will be too late. Trey should at once increase the circulating medium by expanding their discounts some ten or fifteen millions of dollars. No other course will set the wheels in motion.

NATHAN APPLETON

Boston, Oct. 12, 1857. P. S.—Since the above was written, we have the returns of the banks of New York for another weel showing a further contraction of four millions. The further persistence in a wrong course has produce its natural result. It has frightened the community until the banks are driven to the desperate reme

Columbia was blessed with an organized E congregation, several gentlemen of that pe called their sectaries together, and three of their gaged to reed the service on alternate Sabbatha, the first and second occasions those who had as ed clerical functions promptly and decorously charged the duty. On the third Sabbath. over, the clerk in course relused to discharge self imposed task, and to to 1 it again recurred an intermining of the extrict was incollected an intermission of the service was inevity luctantly he braced himself for the need he has succeeded in enlisting three thousand men for another descent upon Nicaragua, and has also for those around to hear, the not very element of the desk, but muttering, analogy for another descent upon Nicaragua, and has also for those around to hear, the not very element of the desk, but muttering, analogy for another descent upon Nicaragua, and has also for those around to hear, the not very element of the desk, but muttering, analogy for those around to hear, the not very element of the desk, but muttering, analogy of the desk, but muttering, and the desk of the desk o

England gives official assurance the steriore with our arrangements in carry with Nicaragua concerning the

A New Orleans grand jury has found a way the against Blackwood, for the naurder of Visita. Both were formerly residents of Charleston.

The Narvara Cabinet of Spain has realized, and the Queen has accepted the seals of office.

The Bank of Prussia has raised the rate of Alecount to 53 per cent. Bank of Holland 54 per cent.

The news from India is gloomy. No head is ing against the mathreers. The insurgents hold Delhi. The garrison at Lecknow w

EXHIBITION OF The flower Queen

I am requested by Profs. Blandell and Sampler to announce, that, in response to very many a urgent requests, the exhibition of the "FLOW! QUEEN" will be repeated on WEDNESDAY EVENING OF COURT WEEK, if the weather

That, as the principal object in to accumulate a little fund to furnish books for the De Sinci (Literary) Society, no complimentary tickets will be issued to any one at the second Exhibition.

That tickets will be on sale at the Book St only, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Court week.

That the deers will not be ope ssion until ? o'clock, P. M., and the exerc will commence at precisely 7½ o'clock. Reserved scats will be marked; and the audience will be allowed to relect seats for themselves according to their own preferences.

J. WOFFORD TUCKER

ANOTHER SUSPENSION WE do carnestly request all persons that are in arreses with us to CALL IN AND SET-TLE IMMEDIATELY, as we are done, on Man October, with keeping books any I nger. Oct. 29 36 if LER & BRIGGS.

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE! DEAN & GOODGION have just received a new supply of BLUESTONE—low for each.

Also, fresh DREGS, MEDICINES, TOBAGCO, SEGARS, &c., &c. Oct 29 39 1f

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. WE will sell, at the late resolence of Col. Issue Smith, deceased, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th at NOVEMBER next, the following saluable

A good stock of Horses and Males, Caule, Hogs, Corn, Fedder, Whent, Outs, and Barrey, a lot of

PACHARD R. SMITH, Ru

DIRECT IMPORTATION. China, Glass, and Earthenware. E. O. NIOHOLE COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING,

Columbia, S. C. NOW OPENING a very full supply of the NEWEST STYLE and best quality of the above-named goods, to which we invite attention. FRENCH CHINAWARE

WPITE, FANCY, and GOLD BAND.
Also, Rich China TEA SETTS, VASES, Mottoed CUPS and SAUCERS, and other new and rich articles in the line suitable for prese White Granite.

GLASS WA'RE A LARGE STOCK; Cut, Pressed, and Pisin

superior quality, with China Glazing-a large

lassware. Crockery assorted by the Crate, and Glass et wholesale, at New York prices.

Tea Trays, Lamps of all kinds, fine Ivory and
Pearl Handle Table Cutlery, heavy Plated Speeds,

Forks, Ladles, Cake Baskets, and new style Castors, just opened.
Also, Looking Glasses, Steak Dishes, College Urns and Biggins, Dish Covers, and every variety of house keeping goods, including many new arts

South Carolina, North Carolina, current money taken at par.

We have a very large Stock, bought low for Cash, and bargains can be had at
H. C. NICHOLS' China Depot,
Columbia, S. C. South Carolina, North Carolina, and Goor

L. BLOOMBERG & BRO. HAVING concluded to leave Spartanburg by the lat of January, are determed to sell these present stock, consisting in part of New Goods

ust received, at and below cost.

Their Stock has been selected both in New York, and Philadelphia, and having PURCHASED FOR CASE

they will sell CHEAPER than the CHEAPE They invite the attention of the Ladies espect to their assortment of Head Dresses, Bornett, The gentlemen will there find a fell and la

BEADY - MADE CLOTHING Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. Call early, and scenre good and cheap goods

Notice Is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature, at its next session, for an Actineorporating the CEDAR SPRING INSTITUTION for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.